ACADEMY OF MUNIO- 8-Othelle.

MIDU OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Town Lots.

BROADWAY THEATRE-S-The Queen's Mate.

CASINO-S-Nadiy.

DALY'S THEATRE-2 and 8:15-Miss Rosina Vokes.

EDIX MUSEE-1-Ady Fencers.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2 and 8-Mentell in Monbars.

MADISON SOUARE THEATRE-4-A Possible Case.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-Meuorial Exercises.

MINIO'S GARDEN-2 and 8 - The World Against Her.

POLO GROUNDS-4-Bisseball

WALLACK'S-8:15-The Lady or The Tiver.

STAR THEATRE-8-Brockmanu's Monkey Actors.

STARDARD THEATRE-5-Lights and Shadewa.

STE AVENUE THEATRE-8:30-Natural Gas.

14TH-5T. THEATRE-8-The Still Alarm.

4TH-AVE. AND 19TH-SL.—Gettysburg.

Inder to Advertigements.

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European Adv's 7 Excursions 6 Pinancial 6 Help Wanted 3 Motels 7	2 Situations Wanted \$ 6 Steamberts \$ 7 Teachers \$ 7 The Tarf	4

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New York Daily Tribune FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-Henry Villard is planning an expedition to the South Pole under powerful German auspices. ___ Anarchists invaded the office of Henri Rochefort yesterday and threatened him; he drew a revolver and defended himself until the arrival of the police. —— Six women were burned to death in a linen factory in London yesterday. The Derby was won by Ayrshire, the favor-fte, Crowberry second, Van Dieman's Land third. = France laughs at the English claim of the island on which the tricolor was raised Tuesday. Irish bishops held a private conference yesterday on the Pope's rescript. === The Allan Line steamer Sardinian, with 1,000 passengers on board, has been picked up at een and towed into

Domestic.-General Sheridan was much befter, thoughers demand for stronger food was not granted. ___ The Prohibition National Convention began its sessions in Indianapolis with a day of speech-making. ____ Decoration Day was celebrated in the various cities and towns of the country. - A deadlock occurred in the North Caro-Jina Democratic Convention on the nomination for Governor. === The North Carolina members in the House Democratic caucus demanded the unconditional repeal of the internal revenue tax on

City and Suburban .- Mr. Blaine's Paris letter the principal topic of conversation among politi- or narrow, refused to see that a Democratic class; all unite in sorrow at his decision; the victory meant danger to American rights and friends of leading candidates conferring. General observance of Decoration Day in New-York, Brooklyn and the suburbs; President Cleveland reviewed the parades in the two cities; the graves of dead soldiers in all the cemeteries were lecorated: Chauncey M. Depew presided at memerial services in the Metropolitan Opera House, Robert G. Ingarsoll delivering the address. The National Civil Service Reform Association adopted resolutions mildly condemning the Administration. ==== The Methodist Conference still in session. - The Brooklyn baseball club advanced to first place in the Association race; the New-York nine defeated and was defeated by Pittsburg. === The winners at Jerome Park were Patrocles, Prodigal, Le Logos, Carnot, Letritia and Jim McGowan. - Winners at Gravesend were Harrisburg, The Bourbon, Oregon, Tea Tray, The Berd, Dry Menopole, Refund and

The Weather .- Indications for to-day: Cooler and fair, preceded by rain. Temperature yesterday Highest, 80 degrees; lowest, 06 degrees; average,

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for 90 cents per month, the address being changed as often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe at \$1 50 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

Two things of general interest were done yesterday by the Methodist Conference, whose sessions are drawing to a close. One was to decide to meet four years hence in Omaha. The other was to order an election in all the churches, in 1890, on the question of admitting women as delegates to the General Conference; the same question will be submitted to the annual conferences in 1891. The probabilities are that the women will gain their point and that in 1893 there will be no long discussion of the "woman question," such as consumed several days of the present session.

The National Prohibition Convention did not really settle down to business yesterday. There were speeches by Mr. St. John and other leaders of the party, but nothing in the way of nominations and little in platform-making was accomplished. The chairman of the National Committee declared that it was the purpose of the Prohibitionists to bury both of the old parties. "Burying" and "smashing" are favorite phrases with the Third Party Prohibition people, who are no doubt conscientious and earnest, although mistaken in their methods and principles. The advances that have been made in the line of temperance reform have been owing mainly to one of the parties to which they are (as they suppose) preparing to give the death-blow.

Almost every conceivable variety of sport found participants and observers in abundance yesterday. The day was a favorable one on the whole; and though frequent showers were threatened and the sun showed itself only at intervals, no rain fell. The races at Jerome Park and Gravesend were, of course, well patronized, and excellent sport was provided in both places, although the tracks were somewhat heavy. In baseball, Brooklyn carried off the honors, winning two games from Cincinnati and taking the lead in the Association. The New-Yorks beat the Pittsburgs once at

but rowing, athletic games, cricket and other pastimes proceeded prosperously. It was Derby Day in England, too, and that great race furnished an exception to the usual rule, being won by Ayrshire, the favorite.

An air of despendency was inseparable from the annual meeting of the National Civil Service Reform League. All the proceedings were pitched in a minor key and a general feeling of gloom and depression was prominent-in fact, was the prevailing feature. And yet the Reformers-in spite of the set-backs which their cause has received; in spite of the " practically complete partisan reconstruction" of the unclassified service which President Cleveland has caused, or, at least, has not prevented ; in spite of the "partisan pressure" to which the President is admitted to have yielded-try hard to see a silvery lining to the cloud that overhangs them and to think that substantial progress has been made. But it is a difficult task. They resolutely declare that "no law can be efficiently enforced by officials who are not in sympathy with its objects and aim to evade its requirements." The natural corollary to this would be an unequivocal refusal to support for re-election a President who has notoriously disregarded his pledges and shown a total lack of sympathy with Civil Service Reform. Such a declaration will be looked for in vain. Although the so-called Independent voters no longer "attach any importance to the utterances of the members of the Administration on the subject of Civil Service Reform," everybody is prepared to see them support Mr. Cleveland in 1888 as earnestly as in 1884, when they were sure that he was "stronger than his party."

AFTER MR. BLAINE, WHO?

The keen disappointment of Republicans at the declination of Mr. Blaine is natural. So strong had been the desire that his nomination should give the Nation an opportunity to reverse the decision of 1884 that, in spite of his declared wishes, at least half the delegates chosen to the National Convention were inclined to vote for him at the outset, and many more after a single ballot. But this natural disappointment must not and will not blind Republicans to the truth which his two letters so strongly enforce, that the Republican party is greater than any man, and its cause more potent than the personal popularity of any leader whatever. It has been constantly urged by THE TRIBUNE that more than one Republican could be nominated this year with assurance of success. The time has come to realize this truth, and to take to heart the lesson it suggests. Mr. Blaine himself, with all his remarkable

popularity, had been a candidate more than once. He became an irresistible candidate in the convention of 1884 because he had become the most powerful and the best known representative of Republican convictions upon the broad issue which the Democratic party had forced upon the country. His magnificent leadership in 1884 consisted, not in superior skill in organization or management, but in presenting to the country with matchless force and impressiveness the great issue upon which the election ought to have been decided. If he gained in that campaign thousands of voices which would then have been given to no other Republican candidate, it was because no other had then presented that issue with such winning power. In spite of it he was beaten, and yet the dishonest evasions of his foes, continued to the very end of the contest, bore testimony to the fact that a decisive majority of the American people were with Mr. Blaine, on the issue of protection for American rights and American industry. He won thousands of votes, because many Democrats rightly believed that he had presented the true and vital issue in the contest. He failed to receive thousands of votes because other men, more blind

the protection of American industries. That doubt the Democratic party has swept way forever. Its cowardly surrender in the Fisheries Treaty has shown how ready it is to betray American rights in negotiation with a foreign nation. Its desperate battle for a change of tariff toward free-trade principles has proved beyond a question its determination to break down and destroy protection of American industry as far and as fast as it can. The very issue which Mr. Blaine tried to make the country realize is now forced upon the country. in all its breadth and in all its sharpness, by the conduct of the Democratic party when invested with power obtained by false pretences.

THE TRIBUNE believes that Mr. Blaine is right—that the issue, and the Republican party as the embodiment of American convictions on that issue, will be found stronger than any man, however popular. Any candidate whose position is such that he can draw to himself the rotes of those who agree with the Republican party on that broad and vital issue will be elected by a vote so decisive that its meaning will never be questioned. There are such candidates, more than one, THE TRIBUNG believes, and the nemination of either of them ought to be and with reasonable management will be equivalent to an election. Because Mr. Blaine's comination would have made this issue more definite and clear than any other nomination possible, it was preferred by a majority of the delegates chosen to the convention. In looking beyond the name of Mr. Blaine these delegates will not forget the principles which made him their first choice.

If there are candidates before the convention whose nomination would seem to anybody to mean an abandonment or abatement of Republican convictions on this vital issue, it is reasonable to expect that the convention will take care not to nominate either of them. Among the candidates who do fully, unequivocally and unquestionably represent the convictions of the party, the convention will strive to choose the man who will command the strongest support in the doubtful States. "Everybody is wiser than anybody," and the councils of able and carnest Republicans at Chicago ought to be so calm, so patriotic and so wise as to deserve and command greater confidence than the personal choice of even the most

sagacious individual. SIGNS OF RUSSIAN PROGRESS. The completion of the Trans-Caspian Railway to Samarcand marks another stage in the Russian occupation of Asia. That city was the objective point of the earlier campaigns from Orenburg and the Sea of Aral, which ended in the conquest of Khiva and Kokan and the establishment of Tashkend as the military headquarters, with railway connections northward. Bokhara was reduced to the condition of a protected province and Samarcand was virtually converted into a Russian centre of trade on the border of China. An interval of twelve years has elapsed, during which Samarcand, already within easy reach from Tashkend, has been gradually approached from the Caspian Sea. The Trans-Caspian Railway is now in operation from Michailovsk to Samarcand, a distance of 885 miles, by way of Askabad, Mery and Bokhara. This narrowgauge system, built at a cost of \$21,000,000 gives Russia control of the commerce of the Polo Grounds, and were beaten once. Turkestan and completes the circuit of con-Yachtsmen had to complain of a lack of wind, quest on the borders of China, Afghanistan

Central Asia this railway, with the northern line running from Tashkend, will be a most useful base of transportation and supplies. Meanwhile, it binds together a straggling series of conquests separated by broad reaches of desert. It is already rumored in St. Petersburg that the Czar intends to visit during the summer the great Empire in Central Asia which the valor of his soldiers and the skill of his engineers have created. An imperial journey to Merv, Bokhara and Samarcand will fllustrate the wonderful progress made by the Russians during the last twenty years in overrunning

The Russian engineer who has completed the Trans-Caspian system is now to undertake a new and colossal undertaking. This is the runk line through Central and Southern Siperia to the Pacific Ocean. Surveys have alseady been made for a railway from Tomsk to Irkutsk, and this line when finished is to be extended to Vladivostock, on the coast. As the Trans-Caspian now makes a close approach to Western China, the Siberian will complete the circuit of the Celestial Empire on its porthern border. If the consent of the Chinese Government can be obtained, branches will be built from Irkutsk to Pekin, Shanghai and other centres of population. Within five years it is expected that this gigantic enterprise will be accomplished and St. Petersburg brought subjects in any quarter of the earth. The into direct communications with Vladivostock. The journey from the capital to the Pacific can then be made in a fortnight; and if Chinese markets can be opened to Russian traders, a marvellous change in the conditions of Asian commerce and intercourse will be effected.

A CHARACTERISTIC PERFORMANCE.

Governor Hill could not bring himself to sign the Canal Appropriation bill which passed the Legislature of 1887. The bill provided for facilitating State commerce by increasing the lockage capacity of the Erie and Oswego canals. It also provided for improving the Oswego, Black River, Champlain and the Ca- patents originally taken out for the system. It yuga and Seneca canals. The total amount appropriated to accomplish these objects was of English economic wisdom. It does not dis-\$550,000. The Governor's failure to approve of this beneficent measure of large public in- have been instrumental in extending the Emterest occasioned no great surprise. In none pire to the ends of the earth. One of these of his messages since he was elected to his forces is the development of the commercial present position has he paid the slightest at-tention to the canals. There is nothing in enlarging British trade, and another is systhese public papers of his to indicate that New-York has within her borders a great system of artificial waterways.

Nevertheless, Governor Hill has signed the bill passed by the last Legislature, which appropriates \$570,000 for additional canal improvements. There's consistency for you! This exponent of peanut politics strains at \$550,000 in 1887 and swallows \$570,000 in 1888. Last year he blew cold on the policy of canal improvement. This year he blows hot upon it. What is the natural explanation of this two-faced sort of conduct? Why does Mr. Hill turn up suddenly as a friend of the canals? Well, a Governor is to be nominated this year, the canal counties are more numerous and therefore will send more delegates to the State Convention-than the anti-canal counties, and Mr. Hill may conclude to stand for a renomination. It is likely that the Governor's mind was not wholly free from these considcrations when he signed the bill of this year.

THE CHANGES IN THE MILLS BILL The amendments which have been made in Democratic caucus changed the form of the Mills Tariff bill without changing its character. forced by more or less open threats of bolting in the House to abandon the provisions reported by the "Dark-Lantern" Committee. In some cases, the names of members who possibly in the hope of satisfying constituents In other cases, the public is left to infer that the free-trade majority would not have party associates. Undeniably, many of the changes thus made render the bill less harmful to certain industries. There will now be a strong effort to create the impression that the only valid objections to the measure have been removed by alterations in caucus. But the fact is that, in all essential respects, the measure remains as objectionable and as dangerous as it was when it first came from the "Dark-Lautern" Conference of Free-Traders.

It would not be easy to make this clear without an array of detail for which many think that there is a good prospect for harmony readers would not have patience, were there not with a club pervading the coming Democratic prominent features of the bill which fix its character beyond dispute. These features have not thus far been altered. Observers on both sides report that there is no probability that these will be altered in any essential respect. The abelition of the duties on weel, and the substitution of ad valorem for specific duties on woollen and cotton goods, may be named as the more prominent of the features in question which give to the measure its distinctive character. Others equally objectionable in principle need not be discussed while these remain in the pending bill. The abolition of wool duties is a direct substitution of Free Trade for Protection, and affects an industry in which more than a million producers are directly interested, while all the farmers, in number about half the producers of the United States, are indirectly affected. For if the farmers who now derive part of their income from the raising of wool are compelled to abandon that industry, they must of necessity raise more of other products, and increase the competition to which other farmers are sub-

The substitution of ad valorem for specific duties on woollen and cotton goods will be quite as easily understood by all who have given any attention to the workings of the tariff. The woollen industry is now greatly depressed, in part because under Treasury rulings hostile to the principle of protection, the effect of specific duties is to a great extent evaded by improper classifications, and it is then easy to evade the ad valorem duties by fraudulent undervaluations. Secretary Manning, President Cleveland's First Secretary of the Treasury, though a zealous and radical Free Trader, acknowledged in his official reports that the ad valorem duties opened the way to great frauds, and strongly recommended the substitution of specific duties as far as possible, so that whatever duties Congress intended to impose might be honestly enforced. But the principle upon which the Mills bill has been framed is directly opposed to the recommendation of Secretary Manning. Ad valorem duties are substituted for specific as to the whole range of woollen and cotton goods, as if for the express purpose of making it impossible to enforce any duty which Congress might intend to impose. The effect will be

the nominal rate of duty were made. These are only illustrations of features which fix beyond dispute the character of the bill. While these remain, the measure is dangerous to home industries, and is deliberately intended to break down Protection, no matter what alterations may be made in less important details. Many other provisions remain, thus far, unchanged by caucus action, which are not less objectionable in principle and in character. But these are intended to affect, and certainly

far greater than if an enormous reduction in

and Persia. In future military operations in | would affect, three of the greatest industries of the country, which employ a vast number of workers. Depression of these industries alone, if no others were touched, would result in great injury to all others. Nor do Free Traders forget that, if they can destroy that part of the wool manufacture which depends upon a supply of domestic wool, and that part of the farming industry which depends upon a home demand for wool, they will thus take away the personal interest of more than a million voters in maintaining any protective duty. The next step, they reason, will be infinitely easier. The wool grower himself may he expected to join in taking off more of the duties from woollen and cotton goods, and all of the duties from iron and steel. Whoever wants to help forward the free-trade plan has only to help this Administration with its pet

SENATOR FRYE'S SPEECH.

The American case against Canada, abandoned by the Democratic Administration, has been eloquently presented by Senator Frye. Instead of twisting the lion's tail, as the President's sycophants in the Senate had predicted that he would do, he opened his speech with an impressive tribute to England as a Power that never neglects the duty of protecting the interests of its humblest and most helpless consistency with which that policy was followed by successive Administrations in London, he contended, ought to put to shame Americans who are indifferent to the commercial rights of the Yankes fishermen and the indignities and wrongs which they have suffered in Canadian ports. This is a method of reasoning which ought to be more frequently employed. There is an Anglo-American school of political thought in the United States which is eager to pattern after English ideas and to accommodate the country to the old-world requirements of free-trade and cheap labor. It favors Civil Service reform on account of the English advecates free trade as the consummate flower cern the great forces of English policy which tematic protection of English rights wherever assailed or questioned. These are admirable features of British policy which Americans would do well to imitate.

If Secretary Bayard in defending the rights of Americans, had been eager to be as English as the English themselves are in proteeting the interests of their subjects, he would never have negotiated the Treaty which Senator Frye properly characterized as "the most disgraceful, humiliating and cowardly surrender the Republic has ever made in its whole history." He was ignorant at the outset and was easily duped by Sir Lionel West; but his dispatches subsequently disclosed familiarity with the American case. No sooner had he learned what the American case was than he abandoned it in the most uncompromising manner. He was in full sympathy with English economic ideas and Canadian aspirations for commercial union, and speedily dismissed the American case as an episode in the general tariff controversy-a contemptible quarrel over the duty on fish. The English Government never abandons its colonists when their commercial interests are at stake. It protects them, makes their interests its own and devotes In numerous instances, the caucus has been | all the energies and the finesse of its diplomacy to their service. Secretary Bayard was not equally patriotic. He made an abject surrender of the American case, and at the same time allowed his astnte British colleagues to flatter threatened to bolt have been made known. him with the soft impeachment of being a very sagacious and even obstinate diplomatist. .

A gloom so thick that it can be cut into chunks abandoned its assaults upon particular indus- with an axe at present pervades Democratic circles tries, had not members likely to be especially in Albany and Troy. The rumor is abroad that affected made known their necessities to their | Mr. Murphy, Democratic committeeman of the Troy district and chairman of the committee, thirsts, not for beer, but for the gore of his brother committeeman, D. Cary Herrick, who succeeded Daniel Manning in the party leadership of Albany. This painful rumor is based on the fact that " The Troy Press," which Mr. Murphy controls, has just made a ferocious attack upon Mr. Herrick. Additional interest is imparted to the situation by the well-founded suspicion that one David B. Hill looks with peculiar favor upon the attack, if he is not directly responsible for it. Naturally enough, the rank and file of the party in Albany and Troy

campaign. His refusal to take that post leaves the party with the taint of Blaineism upon it, but without Mr. Blaine it share it. That is the fact that will weigh in the approaching contest, for it remains as true as it ever was that Blaineism dominates the party and must either control its candidate, whoever he may be, or determine his fate.—(New-York Times.

Yes, that is as true as it ever was: for Blaineism is Ecpublicanism, nothing more, and nothing less; and Republicanism dominates the party and makes it what it is.

A prominent Democrat is quoted as saying that the National Democratic Convention probably would not be in session more than two days. Why should it be in session more than two hours? In fact, why should it be held at all? Mr. Clereland might send a note to the Democratic National Committee, naming the man he had picked out for the Vice-Presidential candidate, inclosing a platform and rescinding the call for the convention. The Cleveland machine is in such fine running order that it might well do this, and save poor delegates to St. Louis their travelling extenses. But then the St. Leuis saloons might

PERSONAT.

The wife of Senator Palmer has set the pleasant fashion at Washington of holding Sunday evening parties which are entertained with sacred music by ariests from church choirs.

Lord Wolseley reminds one, says Mr. Labouchere, of General Boulanger. . Whether either is worth hissalt in the field is an undecided point. . Wonderful indeed is the contrast between these two bragging, self-sceking heroes and Moltke, the man of deals, not of words.

The Rev. Dr. George L. Walker, of Hartford, has been chosen a member of the Andover Board of Vis-

Mrs. John Hoey is now in Paris with her youngest ot, who is regaining his health after a winter of sick-

the splendid monument to Maria Theresa, lately dedeated at Vienna, is by far the finest and most cosly work of the kind in the Empire. The illustriors. Empress is represented in a sitting posture, her right arm extended and her left hand grasping the sceptre. At the four corners are equestrian figures of her four great generals. Daun, Laudon, Traun and Kheyenhueller. The inscriptions are simple; on the from, "Maria Theresa," and on the back, "Erected by Fracts Joseph I., 1868."

The wife of Secretary Vflas is slowly regaining health at Atlantic City.

During his recent visit to Dunkirk General Boulanger received some fulsome compliments from the same old market-woman who twenty odd years ago gave a aliver fish to the Empress Eugenie.

The Rev. Stopford W. Brooks will deliver an address at the anniversary of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, at Tremont Temple, Boston, June 7, and Miss Laura Bridgman will be among the invited

retary of the French Legation at Berlin, to the Brothers
De Goocourt, "that Bismarck is certainly an astonishing fellow! At my journey to Vienna, after the battle of Sadowa, I learned he was at Brunn. It was July 15. I called upon him at 2 o'clock in the morning and found him in bed. There was a table at his bedside, upon which two candids were burning and two books were lying. The man was reading, and what

do you think he read? You will scarcely believe me when I tell you that it was Psul Feval's 'Rotel Carnavaler'. THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The well-known and efficient aid and companion to President Cleveland, Nurse "Dan" Lamont, said to a reporter on Tuesday night: "The trip from Washington did not tire the President a particle." This is reassuring and refreshing, since so large a proportion of the sixty millions of people were apprehe a five-hours' ride in an improved palace car over the smoothest railroad bed in the country might have injured the President's delicate constitution and wasted

General Black and General Stevenson live next door to each other in Washington. It may be that both of them sit up nights to see that the Vice-Presidential nomination is not unloaded on the other fellow's door-step.—(Chicago News.

The other day a steamer made fast to a dock at Duluth, adjusted six receiving spouts, took on 52,000 bushels of wheat and was off with her load in forty-

CUSTOM HOUSE LYRICS. Did the public suppose that we meant it, When we shouted so load for "reform"; It was only to "guil" that we sent it, That cry—which so took things by storm-

The rules of the silly reformers

Were made for the people to read,
But we are the Custom House stormers
Who "get there" in time for the feed.

Is is not "too much pork for a shilling,"
We get who contribute the swill,
But yet we had better be willing
To help out industrious Hill.

We all know the Widow McGuinness, And also the needs of her pig; And any man's name will be "Dinnis," That stands, in these days, on his "dig."

Are you longing to prove your devotion?

Is your pay not sufficiently big?
Are you hoping for any promotion?
Then give to "McGuinness's big."

—(Westchester County Record. A Georgia paper advertises for thirty or forty good

billy goats to butt the Common Council. A Stranger in Town.—First Kansan—Volapuk has got to Whoop City!
Second ditte—Has, hey? Some kin to the Vanderbilis, I reason. I'll go an' put the Board of Trade on to him! 'Fore he gets here, we've got to have time to send a feller to make a smoke on trother side uv the bluff, so's we kin show ole Volly that the new rafiroad's within sight uv the city!—(Drake's Magazine.

The modern clergyman wants laborers, not lay-

borers, in his church work. borers, in his church work.

"Why, Smith, you look as if you had lost your last friend. What's the matter?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, Jones, I'm completely strapped. I haven't carned a dollar for two months, and I have a notion, once in a while, to jump into the river and end it. But I've got a mighty good thing if I can only make if work."

"What is it? I should be glad to help you."

"I want to find a publisher for a book I've been writing on 'How to be Happy, though Wealthy." It would go like hot cakes."—(Springfield Union.

An Englishman who has been recently visiting American ranches owned by Englishmen, has this to say about one of these ranches in "The London Econ-omist": "I found on that ranch a manager drawing a salary of \$25,000 a year and an assistant manager drawing a salary of \$6,250. In addition to this they had spent thousands of pounds sterling in worthless improvements, so far at least as the cattle business is concerned. I found on that Western prairie ranch located many, many miles from a railroad, servants dressed in red livery, and-many other things fully as ridiculous. The men who should have devoted the greater pare of their time to the management of the company's business spent most of their time hunting and fishing, a very pleasant pastime."

and fishing, a very pleasant pastime."

Those who have burned the midnight oil in order to arrive at some conclusion concerning the hen and a half that laid an egg and a half in a day and a half may find the following a relied. It was handed in by a "Journal" reader, who will be held responsible: "A certain family in Lincoln consists of one grandfather, two grandmothers, one father in law, two mothers in law, three mothers, two fathers, two daughters, one son, one daughter freelaw, one son-in-law, one granddaughter, and there are only six persons in the family."—(Lincoln Journal.

The Nev-England papers have a rather smusing way of prefixing a man's calling or family relationship before his name, as for instance: Chemist Smith went into Druggist Brown's store yesterday, and while there met Rector Robinson, who was talking with General Notions Jones and his wife. Husband Jones told Rector Robinson that Daughter Jones was much interested in religious matters, and had attended many of Revivalist Gush's services. It is also rumored that Son Jones has been recently converted.

Yan Phon Lee, who married Miss Jerome, has just had occasion to visit the Registrar of Vital Statistics. It is a little girl-Lee.—(Norwich Balletin.

WELCOMING THE WILD WEST. BUFFALO BILL'S OPENING DAY AT ERASTINA.

The Indian encampment at Erastina is in all its glory though it was ready for the public eye only yeserday. The woods are full of wigwams, red men stalk majestically about in their redder blankets, and Mexicans and cowboys are seen on every hand, Buffalo Bi misself has his tent pitched in a pleasant certainly is not wild. Everybedy at Erastina seems glad to have these pets of royalty back, and the handshaking and the cords greetings show that the towns-folk regard all the people of the show as personal friends.
After Colonel Cody returned from New-York, where

he had joined in the procession as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, he held an informal reception in his tent, and presently there appeared a committee headed by Erastus Wiman to present an address of welcome signed by nearly 200 citizens of Staten Island. Sidney F. Rawson made the presentation speech and Buffalo Bill replied.

Nobody could say exactly how many people were on the grounds, but every bit of space where anything could be seen was occupied, and perhaps 20,000 would not be a bad guess. The stimulus of s'royal presence, to which the show has so long been accustomed, was supplied by Te Ha Yung, a prince of Corea. The exhibition itself is not greatly changed since it was hast seen here, but there are a few more Indians-

last seen here, but there are a few more Indians—about 135 in all—and if there are any other changes they are for the better.

The audience was liberal in its applause, but if a choice was to be made, perhaps the ritle shooting of Miss Lillian Smith, who did not miss a single shot, was as pleasing as anything. The bucking ponies were as annanageable as ever, and several of them escaped altogether and had to be caught with the lariat. The emigrant train, the pleadwood coach and the settler's cabin all fell victims to the ruthless savage and were rescued, after some loss of life, by the gallant scout.

The exhibition will be given afternoon and evening, "rain or shine," till further notice, and special boats will carry passengers from Brooklyn, New-Brunswick and other convenient points.

WEDDINGS PAST AND TO COME. At the home of the bride's father, Dr. Charles A.

Burt, No. 32 East Twenty-eighth-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Miss Harriet Roeves Burt was married to Clarence R. Gardner of this city. The bride was attired in a travelling costume. Owing to a recent bereavement in the family no invitations were sent out and the ceremony was witnessed by relatives only. There were no bridesmaids, ushers or best man. The Rev. Charles DeWitt Bridgman officiated. A wedding dinner was served to the guests. The pair

started for Philadelphia in the evening. The wedding of Miss Flora West, daughter of Sir Lionel Sachvillo West, British Minister, to Gabriel Salanson, Third Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, will occur in Paris on June 14, at the

The wedding of Miss Adele Quartley to James Brown will occur on Staten Island on June 7.

Hall McAllister, of California, a nephew of Ward McAllister has gone to England to join his flancee, Miss Laura Honshaw. Their wedding will take place next month.

Invitations have been received from Paris by

eral families in New-York to the wedding of Miss Marie Josephine Thebaud, a daughter of Dr. Julos Thebaud, formerly of Madison, N. J., and this city, to Dr. Algot Wieslandor. The ceremony will take place on Monday in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, and a breakfast will follow at No. 28 Avenue d'Jena. The bride is a niece of Paul Thebaud, of this city. Another June wedding will be that of Miss Louis Hays, daughter of Mrs. John P. Hays, to Emile Beres-

The engagement is announced of Miss Susan Cabot

ford Pickhardt, on June 5.

to Arthur Lyman, jr. The wedding of Miss Marion Sharpless to Robert Sturgis will be celebrated at Chelton Hills, near Phil-

adelphia, early in June.

Another June wedding will be that of Miss Jessie Cape, daughter of Mrs. Sarah Willis Cape, to John Bickmore Dunbar on Thursday evening, June 7, at All Souls' Church, in West Forty-eighth-st.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Eliza Sinclair Hyde and Charles N. Waterbury, both of this city. The ceremony will take place at the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth-st. and Park-ave., on Wed-

THE PRESIDENT REBUKED.

HIS PROMISES AND ACTS CONTRASTED.

CONDEMNED BY CIVIL SERVICE REFORMERS FOR SINS OF OMISSION AND COMMISSION.
While President Cleveland was reviewing pro While President Cleveland was reviewing processions and driving about town yesterday, a body of rather mehancholy-looking men, representing the National Civil Service Reform League, were engaged fn discussing his Administration at the New-York Academy of Medicine. It was a powerful subject for a band of reformers to dwell upon, and honce it is not surprising that they hurried through with is as fast as possible. They were compelled to say something against this idol, however, and these resolutions, which were adopted, are what they said:

is not surprising that they hurried through with is as fast as possible. They were compelled to say something against this idol, however, and those resolutions, which were adopted, are what they said:

The Levaue congratulates the country upon the general and purfound interests in the efform of the civil Service which has been awalended by the seisation of the question. Founded upon the soundest principles of efficient administration, congenial to the American Institute of fair play and equal rights, representing the earnest conviction and desire of the cause, and particular citizens, the Lesque is doubly a classified by the progress and prospects of the cause, and jectes itself to still more strengues extending, in period of the cause of intimate triumph.

The National Civil Service Reform Lesque schnowledges that the scope of the classified service has been somewhat enlarged, and that the rules and resulations have been revised and improved. But in many instance the form of the classified service has been somewhat enlarged, and that the rules and resulations who are not in sympathy with reform as to bring along widespread distrust in reform methods. No law cas be efficiently enforced by officials who are not its sympathy with its objects and aim to evade its requirements, and one of the most important duties of the Administration is to remove such officials. The League reaffirms its declaration of last year that the change in the unclassified service is so great as to forceast its practically complete partisan reconstruction by the close of the Administration. It regards this fact as the loss of a great opportunity by the President and as a serious public misfortune. Neither the welfare of the service, nor any public advantage whatever, has been shown to demand so general achange, and it can be attributed only to a partisan pressure for wholly partisan objects, which the President and as a serious public misfortune. Neither the welfare of the service, one of the fundance of the Erceutive circular of July 14,

was a fair attendance including George William Curtis, who presided, Dorman B. Eaton, Sherman & Rogers, Everett P. Wheeler, Horace E. Deming. Rogers, Everett P. Wheeler, Horace E. Deming, George R. Bishop, George A. Pope, and Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Naval Officer Burt, William Potts, Robert Clapp, of Boston, and several other leaders of the movement. Two sessions were held; one in the morning and another in the afternoon. At the first session Mr. Curits and all the other officers were re-elected by acclamation. Encouraging reports were read by different members, after which Mr. Howland read some resolutions, urging the branch associations to renewed activity along certain specified lines. The resolutions were adopted without debate. The afternoon session was taken up with the reading and debate of papers.

CHOICE OF THE CHICAGO CONVENTION. BLAINE MEN WHO LIKE GRESHAM.

From The Albany Journal.

We speak with knowledge when we say that many of Mr. Hiatne's frients, not only in this State, but in other States have for their second choice Judge Gresham. With Mr. Blaine out of the race, the nomination is more likely to fall to Judge Gresham than to any other man, provided that Mr. Depew continues to oppose the presentation of his name by the united delegation from the State of New-York.

MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPEW BOOM.

From The Denver Republican.

It is quite possible that the New-York Republicans prefer to wait until the convention assembles before announcing their choice, and if that is their programme the Depew boom may come to the front in a hurry after the delegates are assembled. This would be after the delegates are assembled. This would be shrewd political management, as it would prevent or ganization in epposition to Mr. Depew on the part of the supporters of other candidates, but it would be more satisfactory to the party to bring Mr. Depew out at once if he is to be brought out at all. This policy would afford the press and the people an opportunity to discuss the merits of his candidacy.

ALGER NOT MERELY A FAVORITE SON. From The Detroit Tribune.

No candidate for the Presidency has received a stronger home indorsement than General Alger, and the many good words spoken of him by the Republicans in other States go to show that he is everywhere recognized as a strong candidate.

GOOD EXAMPLE SET BY HARRISON'S BACKERS. From The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette.

There is one thing you do not find in the candidacy for the Presidency of General Harrison. You do not find him supported rabidly by those who have distinguished themselves in approbation of Cleveland's gnorant and bumptious tariff message. He is not pushed upon the people by those engaged in stiring up the old Stalwart faction's malice, over which should be drawn the veil of charity, against James G. Hidne. General Harrison does not receive the approbation of the average Democratic newspaper. He is not recommended as a candidate by those who think the Republicans should groved in the dirt with apologies to the Mugwumps who are the worshippers of the purity of Grover Cleveland. He is not bellowed across the country as a man capable of gathering up the applause and a percentage of the support of the dudes who could not vote for Blaine in 1884 because he had been the best and worst abused man in the United States for ten years. No one is supporting General Harrison by going out of his way to black guard John Sherman and sneer at his filustrious record, and talk about the necessity of never doing anything if one is ambitious. The friends of Harrison around pleking up fights.

SHERMAN AND THE NATION'S PROSPERITY. GOOD EXAMPLE SET BY HARRISON'S BACKERS.

SHERMAN AND THE NATION'S PROSPERITY. From The Cleveland Leader.

Ohio's foremost statesman is appreciated by those who have the best of opportunities for knowing the man and his work. . . Not only has the policy of which Senator Sherman is the best representative is public life done much to make the whole country prosperous, but he is a man who can be elected next fall.

GRESHAM'S PROSPECTS LOOKING UP. From The Woreester (Mass.) Gazette. The convass of Judge Greshan's friends is taking on more interest, and he has many qualifications for a candidate. We do not know that he has any probability of nomination.

DEPEW AND HARRISON A GOOD TEAM. From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Union.

New-York has thirty-six electoral votes—more than enough to elect the Republican ticket, allowing that the other States vote as they did four years agowhite indiana has only fifteen, which is not enough. This is not all. Harrison is a stronger man in Indiana than Judgo Gresham, as has been already demonstrated. He would be as likely to make that State sure for the Republican ticket and would be strong in all the West and Northwest, while Depaw would find equal acceptance and enthusiasm in the East. From all points of view the situation justifies the judgment of "The Union," recorded several weeks ago, that Depaw and Harrison would be a ticket to win, and we are more strongly confirmed in that judgment to-day.

ALGER POPULAR WITH ALL CLASSES. ALGER POPULAR WITH AND CARRY THE PROPERTY OF THE WOULD BE STRONG WITH THE MASSES EVERYWHERE BE CAUSE OF HIS COUNTRY, his been sympathy with the patriotic tollers who have developed its marvellous resources, his constant and generous benefactions to the poor, his sincerity of purpose in every act of his life and his patriotic devotion to every, cause calculated to benefit and bless mankind.

HARRISON PREFERABLE TO GRESHAM

From The New-York Independent.

With Blaine out of the contest, the choice of the Convention, admitting the possibility of contingencies calling for "dark horses," seems to be settling in proximity in three names: Deepew, Sherman, Gresham. Gresham has received quite a boom in the West, and will come has received quite a boom to the Convention with the solid vote of Illinols, and mit the Convention with the solid vote of Illinols, and with large contingents from other States. But Harrison, of Indiana, is not unlikely to capture much of his strength. Harrison comes from a doubtful State, and will have the carnest support of that State in the and will have the carnest support of that State in the Statute the name of Harrison for that of Greaham, who is suspected of not being quite sound on the Tarifi, is its belief of the three most prominent candidates.

PHELPS A FAVORITE IN THE SOUTE.

PHELPS A FAVORITE IN THE SOUTH

Washington dispasch to The Trenton Gazette.
Whiliam Hawkins, chairman of the North Carolina
Whiliam State Committee, is here looking over the
Republican State Committee, is here looking over the
Republican field. He believes filanc's declination
was made in good feith, and says that if Congressman
was made in good feith, and says that if Congressman
was made in good feith, and says that if Congressman
was made in good feith, and says that if the first
place on the National Republican ticket he will at least
be the Vice-Presidential neuture.
"The ticket," he said, "will be either Sherman and